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the Islands—the restoration of the Queen by force would be an "act of war." The resolution offered on Monday by Mr. Hoar, calling on the President for further information

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DISAPPOINTING GAME

Schaefer Defeats Ives in a Slow,

Uninteresting Contest.

Third Night's Play in the Three-Sided

Billiard Match Leaves Each Crack

with One Victory.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.-There was a tre-

mendous crowd of billiard-loving persons

at the White and Gold Concert Hall of

Madison-square Garden to-night to witness

the third game in the absorbingly interest-

ing contest between the "big three." Wil-

liam Sexton was evidently higher in good

graces of Schaefer and Ives than he is in

Slosson's, for he was the referee to-night

ives won the bank and chose the spot

(Schaefer's favorite) ball, but he failed to

count on the break. Schaefer looked much

more in earnest than he appeared last

night, and it was generally remarked that

he seemed to be out for blood. He only

made 14 in open table play in the first inn-

ing, however, and missed badly on a draw

that was comparatively easy. Ives looked

profoundly disgusted when he failed on a

hard bank shot, thus scoring two goose

eggs in the two innings. The runs were

comparatively small up to the end of the

twelfth inning. The score then stood: Schaefer, 275; Ives, 187. In the thirteenth

Ives pulled out 57, most of which were

hoarded up on the upper rail. He missed

on an easy carom. Then the masterful

Jacob did some more exhibiton work, and

the crowd went wild with enthusiasm when

The score then stood 357 to 244 in Schaefer's

The crowd thought that the bad showing

of Ives would arouse him to some energetic

playing, but he experienced a good deal of

lifficulty in gathering together forty, and

had considerable trouble in getting over

some of the snags that he made for himself

He missed on a trifling carom. The audi-

ence began to subside into lukewarmness

as there had not been a single considerable

run in the progress of the game. There

was no appreciable warming up in the spir-

its of the crowd when Schaefer made a

paltry twenty-six and Ives followed with

a sorry goose egg. Schaefer then slipped

making twenty-two. The score at the close

of the fifteenth inning was 405 to 284 in

Ives rolled up fifteen, and after elaborate-

ly filing and chalking his cue tip went to

pieces on a masse that belongs to the first

lesson in the primer of billiards. Schaefer

went to the table, and, for the third time

in the evening, he went through a fireworks

performance that encouraged the audience

to hope that he would make a notable run.

Time and again he got the balls in the an-

chor nurse position, but, whether inten-

tionally or not, he did not in any

splendid chances thus offered for big

runs. He missed a long follow

drive on the right-hand rail after making

89, thus making the score: Schaefer, 494;

Ives, 299. The young Napoleon accom-plished 46 in the seventeenth inning but had

to go to his seat on a hard cushion carom.

The spirits of the billfard lovers were at

zero mark. Then Jacob dropped in and

made a run of 63, which caused a feeble

thrill to run through the otherwise listless

crowd. Some atroclously bad billiards then

followed. First Ives and then Schaefer

made rank goose eggs, for neither of which

was there the slightest excuse. Ives then

tallied one and missed a simple cushion

carom. Again Schaefer failed to score.

Again did Ives make one consecutive point. Then Schaefer grouped the balls together

on the right-hand rail and ran out. The

Schaefer-14, 6, 39, 6, 31, 32, 24, 5, 21, 78, 10, 82, 26, 22, 89, 63, 0, 0, 43; total 600.

Ives-0, 0, 8, 43, 7, 3, 0, 5, 16, 81, 1, 23, 57, 40, 0, 15, 46, 0, 1, 1; total 347.

Schaefer's average, 30; Ives's average, 17 7-26. High runs—Schaefer, 89; Ives, 81.

Slosson and Ives will play to-morrow night.

M'KANE CONTEMPT CASE.

Report that the Gravesend Political

Boss Has Been Found Guilty.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 13.-There was a

report to-day that Judge Barnard had

handed down a decision from Poughkeep-

sie in the action brought to punish John H.

McKane for contempt of court. It was

not filed, however, in the office of the coun-

ty clerk, and the clerk of the Supreme

friends of McKane said they did not believe

the report that McKane had been found

guilty of contempt. If such was the case he would appeal from the decision.

Protection from Malaria.

The preventive is the far-famed Southern

remedy, Simmons Liver Regulator, a pure-

ly vegetable tonic, cathartic and altera-

Court said it had not come down yet. The

take advantage

Schaefer's favor.

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FRYE SCORES BLOUNT

Maine's Brilliant Senator Discusses the Hawaiian Episode,

And Says "My Commissioner's" One-Sided Report Contains "Not One Line of Unvarnished Truth."

MR. VEST DEFENDS BLOUNT

But Declares Lili's Return by Force Would Be Act of War.

Dispatches from Minister Willis and Rear Admiral Irwin-Story About Missing Papers Proves a Canard.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- The Hawaiian question was again the subject of an animated and interesting discussion in the Senate to-day. Mr. Blount's report was characterized as containing "not one line of unvarnished truth," by Mr. Frye, of Maine, while Mr. Vest, of Missouri, declared that, while he was opposed to the annexation of the islands-the restoration of the Queen by in the Hawaiian matter, was finally referred to the committee on foreign affairs. The Senate also listened, with the attention always accorded the venerable Senator, to a tariff speech from Mr. Morrill, of Ver-

When Mr. Hoar's resolution was laid before the Senate, Mr. Frye arose to speak. He said he did not rise for the purpose of discussing the Hawaiian question, as it seemed to him the Senate was not in a condition for discussion. For an intelligent discussion it was absolutely necessary that there should be a further and complete and official investigation of the facts and a report made to the Senate. He expressed the hope that the committee on foreign relations would make such investigation. Mr. Frye then turned to the Blount report. He did not know how far that report was before the Senate, but it was before the country in its entirety and also before the House of Representatives in its entirety. There was, therefore, no delicacy in referring to

it, as it was public property. "Now. I wish to say," said Mr. Frye, with great gravity and much emphasis, "in relation to the report, that, in my judgment. it is a most dangerous report on which any United States Senator can afford to make any serious attack upon the character of any private citizen of the United States, I affirm," continued Mr. Frye, "that Mr. Blount, in that report, has not written one single unvarnished line of truth or given one unprejudiced opinion, nor rendered one impartial judgment."

Mr. Frye then entered into a long eulogy of ex-Minister Stevens, in which he pointed out his ability and fidelity, and said that "Mr. Stevens is paramount to Mr. Blount, and no President, not even Mr. Cleveland, with all his power, can change that condition. I thank heaven that no citizen of Maine ordered the flag hauled down; and I compliment the admiral who did haul it down that in his dispatch he says 'In obedience to the orders of Commissioner Blount.' I have no doubt," said Mr. Frye, "that it may become necessary to break Minister Stevens down. I have had reliable information since I came into the Senate this morning which says that the purpose of the administration is to be the charge that Stevens was a party to corruption-employed to break down the Queen's government and establish the revolutionary government."

Mr. Gray requested Mr. Frye's authority for such a statement, but the latter said he was not at liberty to give it.

VEST DEFENDS BLOUNT. Mr. Vest then addressed the Senate. But leaving the city, and that he desired to avoid any appearance of evading any responsibility in regard to the question, Mr. Vest said he would not detain the Senate a moment. It was necessary for him to say that he did not speak as the advocate or special defender of the administration. It would be a degradation of the issue involved in the question before the Senate for him to take such a position. He spoke as an American Senator and American citizen in regard to questions involving the honor and welfare of the country. Mr. Vest regretted that partisan malevolence had so distinctly shown itself in a debate upon these great questions. With protestations that they desired no personal aspect to be given to the argument, the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar) and the Senator from Maine (Mr. Frye) had as-sailed everybody who differed with them on the Hawalian question, and had undertaken to place before the American people their side of the issue in order to take possession of the public opinion of the people of the United States. Continuing, the Senator said that Mr. Stevens was one of those who believed "the earth belongs to the saints and we are the saints." (Laughter.) Mr. Stevens and the Americans in Hawaii had Christianized the natives; they had taken possession of the country under the name of God, and had then divided the land among themselves, under a law made by themselves Mr. Stevens might be all that his friend, Mr. Frye, claimed for him-a godly, saint unobjectionable, Christian gentleman, He (Vest) proposed to treat him as any other witness who entered court and de manded his (Vest's) vote upon his evidence He knew Mr. Blount, and while he was not in the Senate to defend him, he had almost twenty years' intimate knowledge of him. He desired to state, in the most public and emphatic manner, that a purer man, publicly and privately, had never appeared in the arena of American politics. Mr. Vest took up the defense of Mr. Blount. and, in strong terms, pointed out his sterling qualities. He called attention to the fact that Mr. Frye had omitted portions of Mr. Stevens's speech from which he "I suppose the Senator from Missouri does not think," said Mr. Frye, "that I

omitted that part of the address for any replied Vest. "The Senator "Oh, no," replied Vest. "The Senator knows I do not think he suppresses anything. He is as frank and open adversary as I ever met. There is no doubt he has the same opinion of me, politically, that I have of him. (Laughter.) Neither of us strike below the belt. (Laughter.) The crime committed by the President of the United States, for which he had been threatened with impeachment, was that he did not favor annexation of the islands. If that constituted a crime, Mr. Vest declared, he him-

self was a criminal, and, in his judgment, so were a large majority of the American WANTS NO COLONIES.

"The plain issue before the Senate," said Mr. Vest, "is whether we are to break down the traditional policy of this country, inaugurated by Washington and carried out by Jefferson, Jackson, Buchanan and now by Cleveland. Are we to depart from that policy and now venture upon the great colonial system of the continental powers of Europe?" Was it proposed now, and Mr. Vest wanted this made distinctly an issue that, instead of having a compact continental Republic, which the fathers made it, the United States is to have a great expansive territory, acquiring government

upon the Republican side of the chamber say, that the United States was to hold the Hawaiian islands as a colony. The people of the United States, said Mr. Vest, wanted no colonies. They wanted the government the fathers had made for them and which they intended to preserve for their children. A compact Republic, in which every citizen was represented, with no islands out in the ocean around which the United States was to gather an enorthe United States was to gather an enormous fleet, and upon which it was to place fortifications, when an attack upon a single Kanaka would involve the dignity of the whole country and would require the expenditure of the last dollar and the last drop of blood to defend them.

"We intend to show," said Mr. Vest, "if

you mean that this government shall trample under foot its traditions, its history, the teachings of its greatest men, and now go out upon diplomatic raids throughout the world for the purpose of interfering with the internal and domestic affairs of other people. As I understand the condition of affairs in Hawaii, the provisional government is a de facto government. It is to-day a de facto government, and any assault upon it by armed force on the part of the United States or any other country, must be an act of war, which can alone be brought about by the action of Congress. I do not understand that Mr. Gresham meant that armed force would be employed. He is an eminent jurist.' Coming to the instructions to Minister Willis, Mr. Vest said: "If it should turn out that those instructions were to restore the Queen by armed force no one will deprecate it and none will resist the doctrine to any extremity more than myself.

I repeat, it would be an act of war. It seems to me impossible that the Secretary of State and the President of the United States should have come to the conclusion that, without the action of Congress, they would do any such thing. But, as I understand the position of the administration now, as given in the instructions to Mr. Blount, it is simply a repetition and affirmation of the time-honored doctrine of our country in every administration."

Mr. Vest closed with a statement of his conclusions. He said: "If I had the power I would withdraw every shadow of United States authority from the Hawaiian Islands except so far as it was necessary to protect under international law the property and persons of American citizens egitimately residing there. I should leave the opposing factions to settle the question of sovereignty for themselves."

Mr. Frye replied briefly to Mr. Vest, and during his remarks said that in drawing a parallel between Mr. Blount and Mr. Stevens, in which he intended to confine himself to mental qualities, he had accidentally inserted the words "integrity of character," and then asserted that Mr. Stevens was paramount to Mr. Blount in that respect. In revising his speech he had stricken those words out because he did not mean to attack the integrity of Mr.

Mr. Hoar discussed the questions of precedents for the Blount appointment and said that only a few of them (not more than thirty at the most) applied to the case. The resolution was then referred to the committee on foreign affairs. Mr. Hitt's Resolution Adopted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- In the House this afternoon Mr. McCreary, from the committee on foreign affairs, called up the Hitt resolution calling upon the President for the papers in the Hawaiian case, amended so as to add a request for all correspondence since March, 1889, not already transmitted to Congress. Mr. Mc-Creary yielded the floor to Mr. Hitt, who made a brief speech devoid of partisan temper, urging the necessity for light, more light. Mr. McCreary said simply a word to the effect that he agreed with Mr. Hitt that the resolution should be immediately adopted. He desired, he said, the ullest and most exhaustive investigation. Mr. Boutelle was impatient to break into the debate, but with practical unanimity the previous question was ordered and the

DISPATCH FROM WILLIS.

It Contained No New Information, However-The Navy Serene.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- The State Department to-day received advices from Minister Willis, of Honolulu, via the steamer Oceanic, which arrived at San Francisco late last night. It As anderstood, however, that the advices contained no information of importance other than that already publeft recently, bearing instructions from the administration to Minister Willis, had not arrived at Honolulu when the Oceanic sailed, consequently no information resulting from these late instructions could have

Rear Admiral Irwin, at Honolulu, sent the following dispatch to the Navy Department, under date of Dec. 4: "The provisonal government has one thousand men under arms. Palace prepared for defense. There is not much attempt on the part of the officials in the Navy Department to conceal the satisfaction they feel at the turn events have taken in Hawaii. The contumacious attitude of the provisional government towards the United States authority fails to awaken any great amount of indignation or condemnation in naval circles. The navy has been rather out of sympathy with the administration policy, and the dissatisfaction has increased with

the last news received. A Democratic member of the House committee on foreign affairs stated, to-day, that he had been informed at the State Department that two letters written by Secretary Blaine to Minister Stevens were missing, and that this was delaying the Hawaiian correspondence being sent to the Senate. It was said that the department wants these letters, as it was believed that in them Minister Stevens was instructed to foster the annexation sentiment. The story is denied at the State Department. It has story probably originated from information given to a Congressman that letters from Minister Stevens to the Secretary had, for some time, foreshadowed an outbreak at Honolulu. One in November, 1892, detailed the manner in which the outbreak would probably occur and foretold the character of the revolution in a way which was verified by the events of January, it is said, in minute particulars. To all this information from Minister Stevens, it is said, there is no response from the Secretary of State in the records of the department and has not been at any time. The inference to be made is that Minister Stevens understood what was desired for him to do and did not need further written instructions. It is claimed, also, that these dispatches from Stevens are to be relied upon to show that he had an understanding with the leaders of the provisional government as to the action it was going to take many months before the revolution.

UNTRUTHFUL BLOUNT.

Hawaiians Will Disprove "My Com-

missioner's" Statement. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.-Among the passengers on the steamship Oceanic which arrived late last night from Honolulu, was Hon. P. C. Jones, ex-Minister of Finance under the monarchy, and, after the revolution, one of the provisional gov-Jones is on his way to Washington on a semi-official business, and is the bearer of several affidavits from the people of Honolulu calculated to disprove the statements made in Commissioner Blount's report. J. H. Soper, commander of the provisional government forces; C. Bolte, a prominent business man; John Emmeluth, member of the present advisory council of the provisional government; George N. Wilcox, Minister of the Interior under the Queen in 1892, and Albert S. Wilcox, member of the Legislature in 1892, have also arrived here. All give testimony adverse to the correctness of Blount's report.

Lorrin A. Thurston, the Hawaiian minister, was shown a copy of the Associated Press letter per steamer Arawa, and that which arrived on the steamer Oceanic, and was deeply interested in all he read. When asked to express an opinion on the news from Hawaii he said: "I have received no private dispatches from Hawaii as yet. The news contained in the press dispatches is in conformity with what I expected to hear." When pressed to talk further on the subject Mr. Thurston declined, on the ground that it would be impolitic for him to comment on the attitude of the government towards the country he represented as a diplomatic official.

Important News Next Week.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13 .- The revenue cutter Thomas Corwin, which left here at 11:30 on the night of the 4th inst. for Honoluiu, with special dispatches for Minister Willis, should reach her destination to-morrow night or Friday morning. The Oceanic Steamship Company's steamer Mariposa, due here on Thursday morning, the 21st inst., may possible bring news of the arrival of the Corwin. Unless detained on the early part of her voyage from Australia, or specially held at Honolulu for late news, there is not much prospect of the Mariposa bringing the full import of the official dispatches and instructions that the Corwin

Opening of the Case Against Mayor Harrison's Murderer.

Testimony of Witnesses of the Tragedy Interrupted and Commented on by Prendergast, the Crank.

THE MEYER POISONING CASE

Evidence of Professor Doremus and Other Expert Chemists.

Testimony at the Trial of Daniel Coughlin for Complicity in Dr. Cronin's Murder-The Scotch Mystery.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.-Assistant State Attorney Todd opened the trial of the Prendergast case, to-day, with an address to the jury, in which he outlined the plan of the prosecution. Mr. Todd paid a tribute to Mayor Harrison, and referred to the similarity of his assassination and that of Lincoln and Garfield. Mr. Todd said that the prisoner's actions at the time of the murder indicated that he was sane. The attorney called particular attention to the assassin's well-developed sense of selfpreservation, as evidenced by the way he cared for his personal safety during and after the shooting. As Mr. Todd told the story of the shooting Prendergast turned pale and shrunk into his chair with ill-concealed agitation. At the conclusion of Mr. Todd's speech attorney Wade addressed the jury for the defense. "We will not deny that the prisoner killed Mr. Harrison," he said. "The sole question to be solved is, did he, at the time of the murder, know the difference between right and

The first witness called was Mary Hansen, the servant, who admitted Prendergast to the Harrison house. She said that she answered the bell at about 7 p. m., and told a man whom she identified as the prisoner that the Mayor was at dinner, but that he would have finished in half an hour; that when that time had elapsed, he came again, and was admitted by her.

Maggie Freunsch told of seeing the man leaving the house. The prisoner was ordered to stand up. He did so promptly, and stepping toward the witness's chair, said to the girl: "I am the man that you saw, ain't I?" After an affirmative answer to this question the witness showed how Prendergast left the house, illustrating it by walking along in front of the jury in a crouching manner. Helma Johnson, the cook, gave evidence of a similar character. next, and explained the attitude of the orisoner when he first saw him between the second and third shots. To make the recital more graphic, Mr. Todd, the prosecuting attorney, borrowed a revolver from one of the bailiffs, and, after the cartridges had been removed and two or three examinations had been made, to be sure that the thing was not loaded, it was given to the coschman, who played Prendergast for the enlightenment of the court. He said that when he opened the door leading to the dining room the prisoner leveled the revolver at him, and that he retreated to the barn for his own weapon, which, after securing, he fired twice on his way back to the house in order to alarm the police and neighborhood. When the coachman was telling how Prendergast turned from his victim and covered aim with the revolver to keep him at bay, the prisoner said to his attorney in a loud whisper, "That is not the way that I did it." William Preston Harrison, son of the Mayor, told what he knew of the shooting He was not an eye-witness, so his evidence

was confined to the events immediately following the murder of his father. When his testimony was finished, court adjourned.

EXPERT TESTIMONY.

Evidence of Experts Who Found Poisons in Brandt's Body. NEW YORK, Dec. 13 .- When the Meyer murder trial was resumed to-day A. A. Doremus, professor of chemistry at Bellevue Medical College, told of having examined the vital organs of Brandt's body for poisons. He found, he said, both arsenic and antimony in the stomach, there being five grains of the latter and a small quantity of he former. Dr. Doremus said, referring to the discovery of copper in the liver: "I have never yet examined a liver there, and seems to get in through the food. The analysis showed that the greater portion of the arsenic was in the intestines," the witness went on. "I examined portions of the muscles about the limbs and knew how much arsenic there was there. The body had been lying prone for three months, and there must have been more arsenic in the muscles of the back than in the limbs. I did not examine the muscles of the back." The defense tried to have excluded the testimony as to arsenic. but was overruled.

Russell H. Chittenden, professor of physiological chemistry at Yale, testified that he had appeared as an expert in numerous cases since 1875, among them the Jennie Cramer case. He made an examination of the kidneys taken from Baum. He described to the jury how the examination was made and how tests are made in cases of death by poison. Concerning the ground covered by Professor Doremus, the Professor had not gone far, he said, when he discovered traces of arsenic and antimony. In making tests he had eliminated all possible doubt and resorted only to certain and infallible methods to arrive at results. The witness and Professor Doremus made an examination of the heart of Baum on Oct. 18. and found therein 28-10 millegrammes of antimony and 3-10 millegramme of arsenic. In the opinion of Professor Chittenden it would have been almost impossible to have administered either antimony or arsenic after death, for the reasons that these poisons, as found in the organs of the man Baum, were settled and massed, not distributed as they would have been had the poison been injected after death. The witness did, not think it possible for arsenic to enter a dead man and lodge in the different organs without leaving some exter-Prof. George L. Peabody, of No. 57 West Thirty-eighth street, New York, was asked to define the words "materia medica" and

"therapeutics." Having done so, the district attorney read a detailed account of the illness and death of Baum, and asked the witness to assume the details as facts and give his opinion. Mr. Brooke objected. The court ruled that certain parts of the statement be stricken out. The question, in a modified form, was next put to the witness, and he said that he believed that the death of the man Baum had been caused by the poisons found in his organs; that the symptoms displayed during the man's illness were such as would be caused by min-Mr. Nicholl was about to fire off some hypothetical questions when Judge Barrett ordered an adjournment until 10 o'clock to-

COUGHLIN'S TRIAL.

Nothing in the Bay Horse Story-Cro-

nin's Effects in Court. case, has evaporated, and it was announced to-day that testimony regarding it will be dropped. A livery man named O'Connell

member no such occurrence, and his books show no trace of the transaction. John J. Cronin, of Faulkner, Kan., brother of the dead Doctor, is in Chicago, and will probdead Doctor, is in Chicago, and will probably be called by the State to testify to the identification of the body. The testimony to-day was largely upon the finding, identity and subsequent custody of the clothes found in a satchel in a sewer and said to have been Dr. Cronin's. Officer Phillips described the catch-basin in which the body was found. The clothes identified as those of Dr. Cronin were brought into the court room, and police centain Koch testified to having found the

captain Koch testified to having found the clothes, a badly decayed satchel and a box of surgical splints that were taken from a sewer. Upon the lid of the box appeared Dr. Cronin's name, and on the fly leaf of a book appeared the letters, almost effaced

by the muddy water, "-ronin, St. Louis, Mo." All the articles were identified by the witness as those that had been taken

out of the sewer. One by one the torn and

During the afternoon the principal witness was Mrs. T. T. Coughlin, in whose home Cronin lived. She identified the clothing found in the house—cuff-buttons, surgical case and instruments, satchel and

a book found with them—as being the property of Dr. Cronin. She was subjected to a

very close examination, but stuck firmly to her story, and could not be shaken in her identification of a single article. The defense tried hard to trap her, but failed

The other witnesses, before court adjourned for the day, were Michael Gilbert

and Joseph Furner, both of whom affirmed

the testimony of previous witnesses con-cerning the finding of the clothing. It was stated to-day that Joseph Mc-Laughlin, brother of Mrs. Andrew Foy, may be a witness in the Coughlin case. McLaughlin lived with the Foy family at

the time of Dr. Cronin's death, and, it is said, was aware of the secret meetings of the alleged conspirators. He is now in Glasgow, and, it is said, Mrs. Foy will write to him, advising him to return to Chicago and testify at the trial. He is said to feer much that he will be accused of

to fear much that he will be accused of being the suspect, J. B. Simonds, but Mrs. Foy will, it is said, reassure him on that

THE ARDLAMONT TRAGEDY.

Several Witnesses Give Evidence in

Favor of the Defendant.

murder trial to-day two witnesses gave im-

portant evidence for the defense. The first,

John Steven, agent of the Ardlamont

estate, said that it was his opinion that

the gun which killed Hambrough was dis-

charged within half a barrel length of

the lieutenant's head, and John Dunn tes-

tified to having seen Hambrough separate

himself from Monson and Scott about five

minutes before a shot was fired in Ham-

George Lamont, a game keeper, said

that on the night of Aug. 8 he took out

McKellar's boat, but did not see the plug

hole. On the afternoon of Aug. 10 witness

from which Hambrough came near being drowned while out with Monson two days

One witness related how Lieutenant

Hambrough described to him an accident with a gun which was due to his carelessness in handling the weapon, and by which

the charge narrowly missed Hambrough's

head. Lamont, upon cross-examination, stated emphatically that the gun wad

found was a 12-bore, and that it could not

have been used in a 20-bore gun. Monson

was quite conscious that this point was in

his favor and eagerly scanned the faces of

the jury, who followed the case with the

James McNaughton, a gun maker, tes-

tified that on Sept. 29 two doctors showed him the skull of Lieutenant Hambrough. The witness then left the court in order

to identify the skull, which was kept in a

room adjoining. The doctors pointed to an injury to the skull. The photographs pro-

duced showed that part of the right ear

was missing. Further hearing of the case was postponed until to-morrow.

GOVERNOR THREATENED.

A Populist Attempts to Scare Alabama's

Democratic Executive.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 13.-Governor

Jones, some weeks ago, received an anony-

mous letter, purporting to be from an or-

ganization known as "The People's Aveng-

ers," and threatening to end his life by

shooting, poison or otherwise, in case the

pointed in such way as to please the pur-

ported organization. The Governor took

steps to find out the author, and he was

Clair county, a former East Tennessee Re-

publican and now a Populist. The Gov-

ernor, instead of instituting criminal pro-

ceedings, addressed him a letter, acknowl-

edging the receipt of his communication

and read him a lecture as to the impropri-

ety of his conduct and the evil consequences

that might flow from it. A postoffice in-

spector took hold of the matter at first and

happened to be in the State seeking to as-

his clew was followed by a detective who

certain the extent of the cotton gin burning

business. There is no credence given to

Griffith's vaporing about any extended or-

WILL FIGHT IN FLORIDA.

Last Bar Against the Corbett-Mitchell

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 13. - The

Florida Supreme Court, at Tallahassee, to-

day rendered an opinion sustaining the

validity of the present municipal govern-

ment in Jacksonville. This means the pas-

sage next Tuesday of the ordinance per-

mitting pugilistic contests with five-ounce

gloves, with guaranteed police protection.

The Corbett-Mitchell fight will now sure-

ly take place here on Jan. 25. Corbett will

reach this city to-morrow morning, and

will proceed at once to May Port to inspect

the training quarters there. Billy Thomp-

son, Mitchell's representative, will reach

here Monday. In a private letter Mitchell

opposite St. Augustine, and will arrive here about holiday time.

B. F. Blake, transportation agent of the

Duval Athletic Club, was to-day shown a special from Chicago in which Dominick

O'Malley declared that Corbett and Mitchell

have not been guaranteed a purse of \$20,-

600 by the Duval Club, but that they will

"O'Malley's statement," said Mr. Blake, "is

unqualifiedly false. The purse of \$20,000 in

cash is already up and in bank. Mr. R. K.

Fox, of New York, holds a certified check

for the amount, and the \$5,000 for the train-

TRAPPER KEELEY'S CHARGES.

He Says Cook Colgate's Abandonment

by the Carlin Party Was Cowardly.

MISSOULA, Mont., Dec. 13.-Ben Keeley,

the trapper who assisted the Carlin party

to escape from the Clearwater country,

claims that the abandonment of Colgate was

a cowardly desertion, young Carlin having

even refused to let Colgate have any food,

although he at that time was able to walk

slowly. Keeley's whole story is very de-

rogatory to young Carlin, Himmelkright and

Pierce. He is suing General Carilla for the

An Illinois Gretna Green.

MARSHALL, Ill., Dec. 13.-Jacob Wilford

and Johanna Wilford, both of Terre Haute,

were wedded here to-day. They were di-

vorced several years ago. This is the sec-

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ing expenses has already been paid."

fight for 65 per cent, of the gate money.

says that he will train on Anastia island,

Contest Removed.

ganization to commit murder.

before the shooting. The boat sank

brough's direction.

closest attention

EDINBURGH, Dec. 13.-In the Monson

An Enabling Act Passed by the House Without Division.

The Original Bill Amended So as to Prevent Polygamy and Reduce the Amount of Land for School Purposes.

TARIFF BILL ALMOST READY

out of the sewer. One by one the torn and stained articles of clothing were held up to view and identified by witness.

Then Judge Lewis, a wholesale druggist, took the stand to testify to the death of his brother, dentist C. W. Lewis; that the testimony given by the dentist at the former trial as to Dr. Cronin's teeth might be admitted. Lieutenant Hubbard, formerly superintendent of police, was called to testify to having received the bundle of clothing and effects.

During the afternoon the principal wit-To Be Reported to the House by Mr. Wilson Next Tuesday.

Further Changes Made by the Committee -Revenue Features Not Finished -Important Pension Rulings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.-The bill for the admission of Utah to statehood was passed, without division, by the House to-day at the conclusion of the debate, the only amendments of importance incorporated in the enabling act being one by Mr. Powers, of Vermont, prohibiting polygamy forever, and another by Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, reducing one-half the land granted to the State for common school purposes. Just before adjournment the resolution of Mr. Hitt calling for the correspondence in the Hawaiian affair, amended so as to include an extension of the period to be covered by the correspondence to March, 1889, the Leginning of the Harrison administration, was taken up and passed. The Meyer resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the rank and pay and other questions relating to the personnel of the navy, which has been filfbustered against for several days, was finally passed in the morning hour.

When the House met to-day Mr. Hudson asked unanimous consent for consideration of a Senate bill granting a right of way through Indian and Oklahoma Territories to the Kansas, Oklahoma Central & Southwestern road. No objection was made and

Judge Holman introduced a resolution to investigate the question of premiums earned by contractors for government war vessels. The House then resolved itself into come mittee of the whole for further consideration of the bill for the admission of Utah. Mr. Newlands made his maiden speech in support of the bill. He thought Utah was fully prepared for statehood, but he objected to leaving the question of the allotment of lands in Utah to the bureau officers at Washington, who did not understand the conditions there. The United States, he thought, should co-operate in the reclamation of the arid lands of that region. In defending Nevada, he said, he was unable to understand why there should be so much aversion to a State which, when the country was in revolution, had poured \$600,000,000 into the treasury. Mr. Newlands claimed that the cause of the present depression in Utah was the result of legislation leveled at her interests. Silver that enabled the country to resume specie payment had been stricken down and now the Democratic tariff billproposed to crush Nevada's sheep raising and borax mines by placing wool and borax

on the free list. Mr. Simpson favored the bill in a characteristically vigorous speech, charging the opposition to its admission with being moved by narrow and prejudiced sentiments. The fact that Utah would send two Senators and a Representative here who would vote against the financial ideas of the East, he thought, was the sole ground of opposition. With regard to the circular of Governor Lewellyn, he said 3,000,000 men out of employment were tramping the streets and roads of the country out of work. Whatever the cause, whoever was right, the Populist party believed in lending a helping hand to the poor and dis-tressed. When a Populist Governor pro-mulgated this doctrine, he was denounced as a crank by petty politicians and news-

In ten years he predicted that Utah would be a State which any man would be proud to represent on this floor. Mr. Oates proposed the union of Utah and Nevada. He had observed that Nevada continued to lose population, and that it was a question as to what was to become of Nevada. He had no doubt of the intelligence of the people of Nevada, but the fact uld not be controverted that her population was decreasing. The census of 1890 gave her 40,000, and recent San Francisco papers say that her population has since been reduced to 33,000. If her mining industry continues to be depressed, her population. Mr. Oates sald, would continue to fall off until it might get down to 20,000.

Mr. Washington supported the admission.

Mr. Mahon offered an amendment reserving to Congress the right to prohibit and punish polygamy, to continue present laws in force there and to give the United States courts exclusive jurisdiction. Mr. Powers offered a substitute providing that polygamy and plural marriage be forever prohibited. The Mahon amendment was de-Mr. Doliver made a speece favoring the admission of Utah and dwelling on the fact that the Republican party and been the

Mr. Brown, of Indiana, declared that the Powers amendment was useless. It was in effect simply an advisory statement to the Legislature to legislate on the subject. The Powers amendment was then agreed to. An amendment proposed by General Wheeler reducing one-half the land granted to Utah by the bill for school purposes was adopted. Amendments reducing the grant of land to the State University from 200,000 to 110,000 acres, increasing the grant for the use of an agricultural college from 90,909 to 200,000, and decreasing the per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of public lands subsequent to the admission of the State public school fund, from 10 to 5 per cent were adopted. Without a division the bill for the admission of Utah as amended by the committee was passed.

The Tariff Discussed by Mr. Morrill. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- When the Senate met to-day Mr. Cockrell, from the joint committee on the executive departments, reported the House bill to improve the methods of conducting the Postoffice Department, and it was placed on the calendar.

The President pro tem. laid before the Senate the message of the House disagreeing to the amendments of the Senate on the New York and New Jersey bridge bill, and asking for a conference thereon. On motion of Mr. Gorman, Messrs. Vest, Gorman and Frye were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate

The Hawaiian matter was then discussed as reported elsewhere, after which Mr Morrill addressed the Senate on the tariff question. His speech was devoted mainly to a comparison of the practices of this country with those of Great Britain, on the question of the tariff and industrial conditions of the two countries and to a criticism of the Democratic party for its tendency to follow English precendents. At the close of Mr. Morrill's speech the Senate, at 4:30, went into executive session, after which it adjourned.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Wilson Will Report It Next Tuesday-Protests and Changes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- A few days ago mention was made of the fact that Representatives Caldwell and Storer, of Cincinnati, had received telegrams from T.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13 .- The bay horse story, which promised a sensation in the Coughlin

ond diverced couple from Terre Haute to be married in Marshall this week. Accused of Salting a Mine. DENVER, Dec. 13 .- John C. Chaney, accused of selling a "salted mine" to Denver capitalists, including Judge Felker and D. was said to have rented Coughlin a bay H. Moffat, was arrested in La Junta to-horse, with which the latter drove to the day. His partner, M. D. Morgan, was ar-Findlay and a number of other points in and extending even to the islands of the ocean and the uttermost parts of the world. Was it pretended, and would any Senator official correspondence by the steamer.

reward.